

1861

Both England & France wanted the
1861 Cotton Crop from the Confederate
states.

Through exertions of Sec of Navy Gideon Welles
& his Chief Assistant Gustavus V. Fox,
and the purchase and charter of merchant
vessels, a navy was improvised which
was powerful enough to maintain
a reasonably effective blockade

May 8, 1861

As early as May 8, 1861 Confederate
Sec. of Navy wrote "I regard the
possessing an iron-armed ship
as a matter of the first necessity

May 1861

1912 Dates J-BK

Tennessee and Arkansas
seceded.

June 10, 1861

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle of Big Bethel, Va.

Confed MAGRUDER w/ 2,000 defeated
Pierce with 3,000

Confed loss 5 Union loss: 68

June 17, 1861

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle of Boonville, Mo

Union L YON w/ 1,500 defeated Harmanduke.
w/ 2,000

Union loss 56

Confed loss 8 to 150

1861

1912 Dates J-BK

U.S.

McClellan succeeded General
Scott as Commander-in-Chief
of the Union forces

1861

1912 Dates J-BK

Prussia

Constitutional difficulties
over reorganization of the
Army causes resignations
of the ministry.

Von Bismarck - president of
the ministry.
Especial care given to the
Army.

1912 Dates J-BK

July 5, 1861

From Boonville, the Confederates
retreated to northwestern part
of Missouri. At Carthage, in
Jasper Co. they encountered
General SHEL with a force of 1500.
The battle which ensued forced
SHEL to retreat.

July 1861

Confederate Sec of Navy gave the order to raise the steam frigate "Merrimack" (one of ships partially burned and sunk when the GOSPORT navy-yard was destroyed) and convert her to an ironclad. This was accomplished as rapidly as could be expected under the imperfect manufacturing and mechanical conditions in the South.

July 21, 1861

First battle of Bull Run
(First Manassas) ends in the rout
of McDowell's Union forces.